Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, August 7, 1816.

(Volume 27.) (Number 1366.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay made in a cause wherein "FRANCIS WARDEN & HENRY SHANK Esquires, are Complainants, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of ARDESIER DADY Parsee, late of Bombay deceased, and CURSETJEE ARDESIER and others are Defendants." The Creditors of the said ARDASIER DADY, (who died on or about the 29th day of June 1810) residing within the limits of the East India Company's exclusive trade are to come in and prove their debts before EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT Esquire the Master of the said Court at his Chambers, situate in Forbes-street within the Town Walls of Bombay, on or before the 1st day of January next; and such of the Creditors, of the said ARDASIER DADY as are residing in parts without the said limits of the said Company's exclusive trade are to come in and prove their debts before the said Master at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July in the year of Christ 1818, in default whereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

HUNGERFORD,
Solicitor for Complts.

Bombay, 22d July 1816.

જાહેર.ખબર.

શ્રી.મુમબ્ઇની.નામદાર.રીકારડર કોરટે.ડીકરી.કરી.મુકાવીછે.તેમજે પ્રરાંશીશ.વારડીન.ઇશકોઇર.તા૦ ૬નરી.શેક.ઇશકોઇર.ઇશાકેબો. બોનાંની.તરપથી.તા૦જીના.લેણ ણાંવાલાઓની.તરપથી.પ્રરીબાદી ઝીથી.ઇની.મરનાર.શેઠ.અરદેશર ઘદી.તા૦બરશેદજી.અરદેશર.તા૦ બીજાઓ.ઉપર* જે.અરદેશર.દા દી.તા૦[૨૯]મી.જુન.શને[૧૮૧૦] અંગરેજીનાં.વરશમાં.ગુજરી.ગી આ.તે*છપણીનાં.લેણાં.વાલા વો.નામદારકુંમપનીની.શરહદ.મ જે.રહે છે.તજેણી.પોતાનુંલેણું.ઇ ડવરડ.ઉલીહમહંટ.ઇશકોઇર.જે કારટનો.માશતરછે.તેહની.આ બ્રીશ.પ્રારબશ.ઇશટરીટ.મજેછે. તેજણીની.પાશે.જઇને.બરું.કરે. તા૦[૧]જાનીવારી.આવતીશુધી* બીજું.હુજે.જે.લેણાંવાલો.તામ દાર.કુંમપનીનાં.વેપારની.જગોની શરહદમજે.નહી.રહતો.હોઇ.તેજ તેણીની.આગલનુંલેણું.ઇડવરડ.ઉ લીહમ.હંટ.ઇશકોઇરની.પાશે.જા ઇને.બરું.કરે.તા૦[૧]જુલાઇ.શને [૧૮૧૮]અંગરેજી.શુધી*અગાર. જો.કોઇ.શબશ.ઇમુદત.ઉપર.પા તાનું.તેહણુંબરું.નહી.કરી.શબ શે.તે.કશ્રર.કરશેતો.તેજણી.ઇડી કરીનાં.નકશાથી.બારેજ.અને.બાતે લબાશે.તા૦[૨૨]મી.જુલઇ.શને. [૧૮૧૬]અંગરેજી*

જોનહંગારપટ.પ્રરીબાદી.કર નારાવાનો.વકીલ*

In the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issuing out at the Suit of THOMAS MARSHALL,

vs.

JAGONNATH ROW RAGOONATHJEE

AND

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT on Friday the 9th day of August instant at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises, a large Dwelling House covered with Tiles with its Appurtenances, situate without the Town Walls in Jambool Street opposite to the Washerman's Tank and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to JANARDEEN GOWROJEE.

G. W. MIGNAN,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
1st *August* 1816.

જાહેર.ખબર*

રીકારડર.કોરટનાં.હોકમથી. જાહેર.લીલાંઉ.કરીને.શરીપ.વેચશે તારીખ(૯)મી.આઇ.મહીનાની.શ્ર કરવારને.દીને.બપોર.પછી.કલા ક[૩]ને.અમલે.ઘેહર[૧]મોહોટું. નલીઆનાં.છાપરાંનું.જગાનાથ.રા વ.રઘનાતજીનું.બાહાર.કોટમાંથો ળી.તલાવની.પાશે.જંમબોલ.ઇ શતરીટમાં*જનારદન.ગવરો જી નાં.ઘરની.પાશે

મુમબ્ઇ.શરીપની.બાબ્રીશ*

તા૦[૧]લી.આગાશટ[૧૮૧૬]

G. W. MIGNAN,
Sheriff.

A CARD.

Framjee Herjee,

LATE CO-PARTNER
in the firm of
Purshotom Canjee & Co.

BEGS leave, most respectfully, to acquaint the Ladies of the Presidency in particular, and the public at large, that he continues the Retail Sale of every description of Europe, Bengal, Madras, and China Stuff and Piece goods, and Articles for Ladies Dresses; and of which he has a select Assortment now open for inspection, at his Shop in Palmer's Buildings, adjoining to the Office of the Military Board, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed, so as to afford that satisfaction which, Framjee Herjee is induced to hope, will ensure the flattering support of a liberal Public.

Bombay, 7th August 1815.

જાહેર.ખબર

પ્રરામજી.હીરજી.ને.પરશોતમકાં હાનજીની.કમપનીનો.ભાગીઓ.હ તો.તેશખશ.ઘણીઉક.આજેજીથી શીમુમબ્ઇની.લેડીઓ.પાશે.માં ગીલઇને.જાહેર.કરેછેજે.ઉપરણી ઉ.પરચુટણ.શામાંનનું.દુકાન.ઉ ઘાડીઉછે.તેમજેવેલાતી.તા૦બંગા લીતા૦મધરાજીતા૦ચીનાઇ.કાપ ડ.તા૦તરેહવાર.લેડીઓનો.દરશ. ઇઆને.લેડીઓનાં.બરનું.કાપડ* અને.ઉદુકાંન.દાખતર.પાલ મરનાં.ઘરમાં.શી.મીલીટરી.બોરડ ની.આપ્રીશની.પાશેછે*વાશતજે કોઇશાહેબનો.શામાંનનો.હોકમ આવશે.તેપરમાંણે.બજાલાવશે પ્રરામજી.હીરજી.શરવેશાહેબોથી ઉકામમાં.મદદ.યાહેછે*

તા૦(૬)મી.આગાશટ(૧૮૧૬)

Advertisement.

In the Goods of HIRJEE NARRONJEE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant of the Cast of Banians.

APPLICATION having been made by MANBOYE the widow of MADOWJEE HIRJEE also late of Bombay Hindu deceased, to the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of Administration in the above Goods to be committed to her, all persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 2d August 1816.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

BENGAL

PROVIDENT SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED THE 1ST OCT. 1815.

NOTICE.—In order to afford every facility to Subscribers in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and that Residents therein may participate in the benefits that the increasing capital must be productive of to the rising population of India, the Directors have appointed Messrs. BINNEY and Co. of Madras, and Messrs. FORBES and Co. of Bombay, to be Agents to this Society—of whom the printed Regulations and Forms for Subscribers to fill up, may be obtained in the same manner as on reference to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. PALMER and Co. who are the Treasurers.

Subscriptions subject to Interest on the Amount of the respective Premiums from the 1st of October 1815, to the day of entry, including Agent's Charges, will continue to be received for the First Class until the 31st of December 1816, when the Books will close, and the amount subscribed accumulate until the expiration of the first 14 years; after which, a Dividend of the whole capital will be made to the Survivors, conformably to the 24th Article of the Regulations, which are published for general information in the Calcutta Directories for the present year. The number of Shares already entered is (678) Six Hundred and Seventy-eight.

By Authority of the Directors:
THOMAS KING.

CALCUTTA;
21st *February*, 1816.

Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 7th August 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH JULY 1816.

THE following appointment is ordered to take place.

GUN CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

Sub Conductor John Chambers, to be Conductor vice Wilson, transferred to the Department of Commissary of Stores,—Date of appointment, 22d July 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governorin Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 6th August Mrs. Arathoon Apcar of a Son.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—Dr. Duigenen. Mr. Bastard, the late member for Devon.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—July 31st Portuguese Brig Ulysses Commander Jose Rapose, from Rio Janeiro.

Ditto August 6th Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain M. B. Laing from London.

SAILED.—August 5th His Majesty's Sloop Challenger, P. H. Bridges Esq. Captain, on a Cruize in the Persian Gulph.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH AUGUST 1816.

WE have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the Lord Castlereagh Captain Laing

from England. Her passage has been singularly quick, she having been only 85 days from the back of the Isle of Wight. She has brought, the following passengers, viz.

Mrs. Robinson.—Miss Rawlins.—Rev. John Robinson.—Rev. J. Rawlins.—Capt. Gravener.—Mr. Man, R. N.—Mr. Lunden Free Mariner.—Mr. Richards Do.—Mr. Faucet Do.—Mr. Simpson, Writer.—Mrs. Hunt and Child.—And about one hundred and sixty letters.

We have been favored with a sight of some Papers extending down to the 30th of April and shall lose no time in publishing a Supplement.

The Empress of Austria is dead.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg and the Princess Charlotte were to be married on the 2d of May. It was much doubted whether there would be a Brevet promotion. Ministry were against it on account of the expence. The Prince Regent & Duke of Wellington were for it.

Mr. Justice Leblanc is dead.

Rear Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm is appointed to succeed Sir George Cockburn in the command at St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius; and had sailed for that station.

The Mary Howell was to leave [illegible] in the month of June.

The Orpheus a free T[illegible] coming out. Messrs Elphinstone, [illegible] Taylor, Daniel, Bebb [illegible] are the new Dire[illegible]

Thom[illegible] have been [illegible]

English Extracts.

[illegible] compelled to leave [illegible] immediately. Lord St. Vincent and [illegible] the revolutionary editors of the *Nain Jaune*, have been sent out of that city, under the superintendence of the police.

The Times April, 6.

Our letters from Paris speak much of the interest excited there by the appearance of the first steam-boat which ever crossed the English channal, and ascended the Seine to Paris.

April 9th.

Accounts from India have been received, comprehending date to the 22d of November from Bombay: the 15th of the same month from Madras; and the 7th from Bengal.

April 12th.

[illegible] received from Cadiz mention the apprehension of great mercantile failures in that city. Six houses are known to have already failed. Spain, by the last accounts, is perfectly tranquil. The fear of the conspiracy is no longer talked of; private distresses absorb every other consideration for the present.

April 18th.

New York, March 16.—It is reported, and we are inclined to believe it, that the famous Lafayette, who escaped from prison in Paris, arrived at this port on Thursday night in the brig *Eugene*, from Havre.

April 23.

Lord Byron.—The evening papers of yesterday announce, under apparent authority, that the deed of separation between Lord and Lady Byron has been formally signed; and that his lordship left his house yesterday morning, in order to embark for the continent.

April 24.

A morning paper contains a private letter from Paris, stating that the Duke of Wellington had come to Paris on the 23d. We can assert, however, on the authority of a Dutch paper, now before us that the Duke was on that very day at the Hague; and that on the 25th he paid a visit to Leyden, where he was received with great honours by the University.

It is stated that Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who lately sailed in the *Newcastle* from Portsmouth, for St. Helena, will not remain many months on the station; and that a permanent Commander-in-Chief there will not be appointed until after the return of Sir George Cockburn.

April 30.

THE SENTENCE.
ON
WILSON, BRUCE, AND HUTCHINSON.

At length the trial of Sir Robert Wilson, Bruce, and Mr. Hutchinson has terminated, and terminated in a manner which seems to have been received with pretty general satisfaction by all parties in Paris: nor should we think that, all things considered, those gentlemeu themselves could think they had much reason to complain. They have been found guilty; but the Court has passed on them the very lightest sentence that the law would allow, namely—an imprisonment of only *Three Months*. After the speech from M. Hua for the prosecution, on Tuesday, the remainder of that day was occupi[illegible]es of the Counsel for the [illegible] implicated in the charge. [illegible]upin, the advocate of Sir [illegible]d his friends, made a speech [illegible]of considerable ingenuity, [illegible]ly on points of French law, [illegible] little entertainmeut to our [illegible]cts charged against the ac[illegible]rank avowals, corroborated by the fullest proof documentary and parole, no possible doubt could remain: and about half past five on Wednesday afternoon the jury (12 in number, by lot, and mostly men connected with the law) delivered their verdict into court. It was read by their foreman, and contained an acquittal of all the Frenchmen except the turnkey Eberle, who, as well as Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Hutchinson, were found guilty. The President, M. De Seze, then proceeded to read the heads of the penal code applicable to the convicted persons. Eberle was sentenced to two year's imprisonment. The article applicable to our countrymen was No. 244, which prescribes imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, nor less than three months, at the discretion of the judge: and the president, without hesitation, pronounced for the shortest allowable period. Sir Robert and Mr. Bruce had both previously addressed the Court in long speeches, explanatory of their motives for a conduct which they did not deny. Sir Robert observed, that those who blamed what he had done would probably have censured him for inhumanity, had he refused to assist in snatching a fellow-creature from destruction. Mr. Bruce avowed himself a friend to liberty, and to the [illegible] country as [illegible] [illegible]men, as far as [illegible] would permit. On a dis[illegible] arose as to the official translation of one of Sir Robert's letters, the Advocate-general allowed the prisoners the benefit of the interpretation which was most favourable to them. The Court was fuller on the third day than on the second, but less so than at the opening of the trial. Madame Lavalette was among the auditors.

[*The Times*,—*April* 27.

The rejoicers in the triumph which avarice and affluence, the miser who remains at home, and the absentee who spends his income to enrich any other country than his own, have gained over poverty and labour, continue their system of delusious and misrepresentation. They are desiring the people to expect almost immediate relief from every pressure and every distress. Some say that "it will revive the spirits of a large part of the nation, and restore the internal market for the productions of ingenuity." The only spirits it will revive will be those of the miser, who would contribute nothing to the wants of the State, and the absentee who turns his back upon the country. What productions of ingenuity will be restored we are left to conjecture. Then we are told that this triumph over the people of the Empire is "scarcely less valuable than over a foreign enemy." Another advises more public meetings to continue the system of calumny and clamour, and to petition, we suppose, against all taxes whatever. Others empty all the vials of their wrath upon this tax, for which no epithat is deemed too severe—no curse too unmerited.—A fourth most *disinterested set* advice Ministers to retire, and make way for the Party—that is, for the persons whose whole struggle has been for tyranny against freedom—for France against England—for Buonaparte against the House of Brunswick; who out of power were the opposers of every measure that made the war glorious and the peace honourable; and who, in power, were the rankest jobbers, and the most hostile to economy that ever existed. And this charge against them rests not upon mere assertion, but upon solid damning proofs. But the facility of replacing this Property Tax! nothing more easy according to them. It must have been persisted in merely from obstinacy. Indeed—and why did they not find one themselves when they were in power? But no! they raised the Income tax, this now stigmatised by them as so unconstitutional and so inquisitorial, to 10 per cent. They almost doubled the pressure and severity of it. Yet now with a paltry shuffling, a canting affectation of love for the Constitution, they tell us that nothing is so easy as to find a substitute for it. No substitute can be found for it that will not bear harder, more permanently harder in reality on the people of England than this. It was one of the means of our salvation in time of war—its continuance for two years in peace would have wound up the expenses of the war; and the Ministers acted manfully, fairly, and constitutionnally, in submitting it to the decision of Parliament, and in not giving way to the menaces and clamour of assemblies out of doors. We deny this—they threw no obstacle in the way of petitions—they gave ample time for meetings to be held—And when those petitions were presented, they left them properly to the sense of Parliament. They had declared that they considered the measure to be the best that could be adopted, and they submitted it to that body that could alone decide upon it constitutionally. They did not imitate the conduct of their opponents when in power—they did not sneak pitifully out of the tax as the Party did out of the Iron Tax, because some Peers, their great supporters, whispered to them that the tax was disageeable to them.

But Lord Castlereach is attacked because he said that the Petitions did not represent one-fourth of the people of England. Did they? Let us look at the following scale:—There are in Great Britain 84 counties, 791 districts, 1186 cities, towns, boroughs, and principal places, and 11,795 parishes. There were Petitions from 15 counties, 98 districts, 56 cities and towns, and 57 parishes: leaving a balance of 69 counties, 693 districts, 1,130 cities and towns, and 11,738 parishes, from which no Petitions were received.

The tax having been rejected, this enumeration may be said to be useles. But it is never useless to expose misrepresentation and to detect delusion.

Of this tax, rejected and calumniated as it has been, we shall always say, that it has been one of the great means of rescuing our liberties from the greatest peril to which they were exposed; that it ill deserves to be called tyrannical which put down tyranny, or to be branded as unconstitutional which received the solemn sanction of Parliament, and was adopted by every successive Administration. That its temporary continuance has been refused, we shall always lament, because it would have produced this effect, which no other tax can produce, of [illegible]king those pay who are able to pay, and of sparing those who are not able."

The Party have adopted a new scale of esti[illegible] services of public men. Thus if a [illegible] eives 4000*l.* for his services, he [illegible]ension of 16 wounded Captains [illegible]nnum, or 40 Lieutenants at [illegible] this scale and appl[illegible] [illegible]ons who do no earthly [illegible] sinecures, except sign the [illegible] who are of no public util[illegible] of sinecure placem[illegible] to go through [illegible]

Lord Gr[illegible] year; 16 wo[illegible]

His brother, [illegible]HAM had a sin[illegible] year—96 wounded Captain[illegible]tenants.

Mr. Ponsonby [illegible]sion of 4000*l.* year—16 wounded Captains or 40 Lieutenants.

Hon. Mr. Douglas, 2000*l.* a year pension—8 Captains or 20 Lieutenant.

Now all these are to men who do not perform the least duties, nor render the least service to the country: whilst the places which the Party have attacked are active, laborious, requiring incessant attendance and great talents. But another *liberal* attack made by these pretended lovers of freedom, and of a Constitution under which talents and industry may aspire to the highest offices in the State, is, that two Gentlemen have risen by the honourable exertion of their abilities, to places of trust and eminence the duties of which they have most ably discharged. One, forsooth, is sneered at, because he was an Usher at a Public School—a laborious, and always ill-paid office; but this is the first time we ever heard it brought as a reproach against any man that he had been engaged in the education of youth. If it be a reproach, however, the Gentleman in question must be content to share it with one of the greatest men the country ever produced, Dr. Johnson. The other Gentleman is accused of having been a briefless Barrister—an accusation which we might not only bring against many of their partisans, but add, that if they possess but moderate talents for the profession of the law, they have none for any thing else.

"The public are now aware," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "that Mr. Croker has granted to himself 2000*l.* a year more, and to Mr. Barrow 500*l.* a year more, than had been settled in the Administration of Lord Spencer, as a sufficient renumeration for these Gentlemen in time of Peace. The first Secretary must have 4000*l.* and the second 2000*l.*"

The public are aware of no such thing; for the public know, that neither of the Gentlemen mentioned had, or could have, any such power. The grant was by an Order in Council, dated, in June last, in consequence of the recommendation of the Commissioners of Naval Revision, upon which the Lords of the Admiralty acted, and memorialised the Regent, stating, that the difference made in the salaries of their Secretaries and Clerks in times of war and peace, "does *not exist in any other department* of Government, not even in those dependent on this Office, nor in those whose duties may be considered as most analogous; and whereas, we not only, can see no sufficient reason for continuing this principle to this Office, as a solitary instance, but, entirely agree with the Commissioners of Naval Revision, in the principle laid down in their Report of the 13th of June, 1805, and which his Majesty was pleased to sanction by his Order in Council of the 28th of October, 1807"—"That it is unjust that persons whose whole time, either in war or peace, is required to be devoted to the Public Service, and who consequently cannot, even in peace, apply to any other occupation, should suffer a material diminution of their incomes when the war ceases."

Perhaps there are no two places that require more constant, unremitting attendance in peace as well as in war, than those of the two Secretaries of the Admiralty. Why one of them is so unpopular with the Party we do not know, except that his works have tended to increase the respect and esteem in which British writers and the British character are held by foreign nations. As to the other Gentleman, we must say, that he has earned, and, we have no doubts, will continue to earn, the hostility of the Party, who have often smarted, and, poor souls will often again smart under the severity of his lash.

The Courier March 20.

To The Editor of The Times.

Sir—If proofs were wanting of the sincere and upright spirit in which the above virtue has been officially recommended [illegible] nation—and if those proofs were not to be found either in the increase of civil salaries when every necessary has fallen in price, or in an army of 150,000 men, when we have neither foreign nor domestic enemies, I would refer your readers to the item of St. Helena, and show them the economical scale of that establishment, which has for its object the custody of a single state prisoner.

When the island wa[illegible] hands of the East India Company, th[illegible] received a salary of 1,800*l.* per a[illegible] Company provided his hous[illegible]le at 7,000*l.* a year—w[illegible] expence of an open tab[illegible]nd officers of the Company [illegible]s touching occasionally at the [illegible] ministers have relieved the Compa[illegible]is burthen, they have given the new g[illegible]nor, Sir, Hudson Lowe, 12,000*l.* *per annum*, and [illegible] from keeping a public tabl[illegible]ed on the staff of St[illegible] master gen[illegible]o serve [illegible]parte's [illegible]anner [illegible], for in[illegible]d for them in [illegible]h is made a rarity. [illegible] being prohibited to follow [illegible]and into which butchers [illegible]eat is, without exception, imported. To carry the necessary intercourse with Europe and Africa for the maintenance of this difficult but luxurious and prodigal establishment, 4000 tons of transport shipping are constantly employed by government: this shipping is hired at 20*l.* per ton, making a total, under that head only, of 80,000*l.* per annum.

In order to defend this precious depot from without, there is a squadron of men of war, under the command of a rear-admiral, consisting of a ship of the line, with some frigates and smaller vessels: the expence of such a squadron cannot be stated at less than 100,000*l.* per annum.

The house inhabited by M. Bertrand cost the public the moderate sum of 58*l.* 19s. per week, or 3,057*l.* 12s. per annum.

The whole expense attending the imprisonment of Buonaparte is not less than 300,000*l.* a year. A decent and perfectly secure apartment in the Tower of London, or Dunbarton Castle, would have required the service of a single company from the nearest regiment of the line; and 4 or 5000*l.* per annum would have furnished all the comforts, nay the elegancies, of life: but the aforesaid governor-admiral and staff must in that case have been sent a grazing.

It may perhaps afford some useful topics of reflecti[illegible] your readers, and especially to those amon[illegible] who sit in Parliament, to state the amo[illegible]ns entailed upon us by this sin[illegible]ting St. Helena. The c[illegible]0*l.* is, that we must [illegible] of the same, viz. [illegible]s no other than *the pro*[illegible]

Anot[illegible] consideration. The excess of the cr[illegible] the present year alone would pay the interest [illegible] a loan, by raising which we should escape the imposition of *the property tax*

HELENUS.

[*Times*, *March* 18.

LONDON—MONDAY TO WEDNESDAY.

New York Papers to the 16th ult. were received on Monday morning. The Spanish Minister, Chevalier d'Onis, has left the American seat of government in disgust: and the disputes between the two Powers seem therefore to have assumed a very serious aspect. But Spain, which has not the means of repressing her own colonists, has still less the [illegible]ulty of compelling the United States of acce[illegible] A new war would complete [illegible] prevails in her finance[illegible]

The following is the Arti[illegible] the departure of the Spanish M[illegible]

"N[illegible]

"*Something like a ruptu*[illegible]evalier d'Onis, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Spain, (says our Baltimore Correspondent, under date of Feb. 10), left the city of Washington yesterday, travelled in great haste to this place, where he remained last night, and departed early this morning, by the York road, to the eastward. He appeared to be much dissatisfied, and we understand, expressed, in pretty strong terms, his disapprobation of the treatment he received in his official capacity, declaring his determination not to return to Washington. Report adds, that the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State lately had several interesting conferences, which terminated suddenly, and not very satisfactorily, particularly to the Chevalier, on the evening previous to departure.

Of the proceedings in the American Congress, nothing has come under discussion of more importance to the interest of Great Britain, than the consideration of the West India trade. This subject, in various shapes, had been under the deliberation of the House of Representatives nearly the whole of the first week in February; and on the 7th, on the motion of Mr. King, the [illegible]ame to the following R[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

excluding from the [illegible]ited States or of increasing the a[illegible]uties on, all foreign vessels owne[illegible]n, bound to, or touching at any [illegible]ssions of any nation of Europe in t[illegible]est Indies, and on the continent of America, from which the vessels of the United States are excluded: and of prohibiting, or of increasing the duties on the importation in foreign vessels of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of such possessions.—An amendment was moved to strike out the words "excluding from the ports of the United States foreign vessels," so as to confine the inquiry to the expediency of increasing the tonnage duty, &c. only. Some of the respectable members objected to one of the phrases in the resolution, as a renewal of the old and odious restrictive system, which had been tried to no good purpose. One Member was of opinion that more good would be effected by the mild and elementary sun of regulation, than by the fierce and rude winds of exclusion and prohibition. It was his opinion, that it was owing to the restrictive system, and its necessary consequence, the war, that America had now to deplore the loss of the valuable trade to the British West Indies. It was enjoyed by American subjects prior to the war, but on sufferance. It was desirable to restore it on the same terms; but he feared it could not be effected by measures merely compulsory. This amendment was proposed by Mr. King, and negatived without a division. The first year of peace has closed, and, as the New York Gazette states, with greater and more enviable prosperity than was ever remembered within the same short period. At present there was a pause in their commercial operations, but it was hoped that some relief would be given to the shipping interest of Congress.

An evening paper says, but upon what authority, we know not, that "notwithstanding the vote of the House of Commons in favour of the full military establishment proposed by the Ministers, we understand that measures are already taken for carrying into effect all possible reductions in that department. The Lieutenant-Generals holding the commands of districts at home, and in the Channel islands, are to be immediately replaced by Major-Generals; and not less than fifty Major-Generals are, we are assured, to be placed on half-pay. Orders were dispatched, early in this week, for the immediate reduction of seven of the regiments previously destined for reduction in the course of the year. Every other practicable reduction will, we are assured, be progressively effected as soon as circumstances will admit."

New Territorial Cessions.

At a late hour Friday morning Brussels papers to the 12th inst. came to hand. An article from that city mentions a rumour, which, should it be verified, might have been upon the political state of Europe. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has obtained from the King of Prussia the cession of all the country situated between the Meuse and the Rhine, and containing a population of nearly 2 millions, which the Emperor, it is said, means to give as a wedding gift to his sister, who is to marry the Prince of Orange. Prussia will receive, of course, a suitable indemnity, & probably the remainder of Saxony will be fixed for that purpose. The report may throw some light on the official notice published by Prince Hardenberg, in which it was said that the Prussian limits are not fixed as yet, and that important negociations are on foot to that effect. A letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, the Prussian seat of government on the left bank of the Rhine, states, that the Commission, for regulating the frontier, which sat in that city, has been suddenly dissolved, and that the Prussian troops have received orders to cross the Rhine. The letter further corroborates the foregoing intelligence.

Duelling.

A petition to he Congress is in circulation in America, praying for more efficient legislative measures to prevent duelling. The remedy suggested, if adopted, will probably be as effectual in restraining this barbarous practice as any that can be offered; it is to require "from every person hereafter to be admitted to any office or place of honour, trust or profit, under the State, an oath or affirmation that he has not been directly or indirectly engaged in a duel, and that he will not be so engaged at any period."

The Hampshire Courier,—March 18.

Sir A. F. Cochrane K. B. v. Chapple.—This was an action brought by Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, K. B. to recover damages against the defendant, a bookseller in Pall Mall, for printing and publishing a scandalous libel for and concerning the plaintiff, imputing to him cowardice, and dishonourable conduct in his character of Vice Admiral. The Attorney-General stated the case for the plaintiff, and said, that his client had rather chosen this mode of proceeding, than by indictment, or by criminal information, in order that it might not be said by the defendant that he was prevented from proving a justification, and in order that he might have an opportunity, if he thought proper, of proving that the libellous statements alledged were founded in truth. It appeared that the libel was published in a pamphlet entitled "Secret Memoirs of the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, of the Hon. Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, K. B. an Admiral in the Navy"; with an account of the circumstances which led to the discovery of Lord Cochrane and others to defraud the Stock Exchange. By A. Mackenzie. Printed by and for the Author, Pall Mall; and published by G. Chapple, Bookseller, Pall Mall." The libellous matter which was the subject of the action, imputed to the plaintiff 1. That he was guilty of cowardice, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Island station, on the 6th of July, in not making the necessary preparations to fight the French squadron under Admiral Villaumez and Jerome Bonaparte, off the islands of Tortola and St. Thomas, &c. 2. That he corruptly smuggled on board his Majesty's ship *Bellisle*, when at Halifax, mules, which he caused to be sold at Tortola, for his own profit, without entering them at the Custom-house. 3. That he defrauded the Victualling Board, by paying for a quantity of duck, purchased on his own account, in bills of exchange, drawn upon that Board, purporting to be for fresh beef supplied to his Majesty's ships in the road of Tortola, no such beef having ever been in fact supplied to the ships; and, 4th that he had fraudulently appropriated to himself about 200 prize negroes, condemned under the Act 47 Geo III. c. 36. and transported them to a sugar plantation of his own at Trinidad, &c. The knowledge of this scandalous publication came, by accident, to the plaintiff, through Vice-Admiral Durham; upon which he instantly applied to the defendant to have the author delivered up. Mr. Chapple of course, referred him to A. Mackenrot, who was lately acquitted at the Old Bailey of forgery, on the ground of insanity; and the plaintiff immediately commenced his action against the latter, as the author; but in consequence of his being confined, after the recent trial, as a lunatic, that action was discontinued, and the present one brought against the defendant. The publication being proved in the regular way, Mr. Scarlett addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, expressing the contrition of the defendant, for having been unhappily led into the publication of a libel, the tendency of which he did not know at the time it was put to press. He was exceedingly sorry for what he had done, confessing that there was no foundation for the libellous allegations in the pamphlet. The Jury, under the direction of the Hon. and Learned Judge, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages—£200.

A letter from an officer on board one of our ships in the Mediterranean, dated the 28th ult. at Leghorn, states that Lord Exmouth had received orders from the Admiralty, to return with his fleet, immediately to England: and that his Lordship had directed that all the ships should be in readiness to leave that station, on the 3d of this month. The *Leviathan* is to touch at several ports, and is not expected to be home before the latter end of May; but the other line of battle ships will, most likely, arrive about the middle of *April*.

The wounded Officers of the Navy, by the answer of Sir Joseph York to Mr. Forbes, in Wednesday night's debates, are put upon the establishment of the Army, in regard of pensions for their wounds. Those wounded when Mates or Midshipmen will, by this humane regulation, receive the pension suitable to the rank they now hold.

The valuable place of collector of the port of Belfast falls vacant by the recent death of the Earl of Massereene. His Lordship was formerly Member for Antrim, and was the youngest of four brothers, who are now all dead, without male issue. The title of Earl becomes extinct, but that of Viscountess of Massereene goes to a female branch of the family. In addition to this Nobleman, the following Peers of Ireland have died within the last twelve month: Lords Molesworth, Callan, Glandore, Fitzwilliam, Allen, Hood, Wicklow, and Gardner.

[*The Hampshire Courier,—March* 16.

War Duty on Malt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it was his intention, on Monday next, in the Committee of Ways and Means, to move that the War Tax on Malt be allowed to expire. (Loud cries of hear, hear!) He considered the Property Tax as the most efficient means which could have been adopted for the maintenance of the necessary establishments, but as a majority of parliament had taken a different view of it, he bowed with pleasure to their decision. From the frequent communications he had lately had with persons deeply conversant with the subject, and from the luminous and candid exposition which had been given on both sides of the House, he had no doubt the expiring of the War duty on Malt would be a seasonable relief to the Agricultural distresses of the country. No man had a more earnest desire than he had to pay every attention and render every assistance he possibly could to the distresses of any class of his Majesty's subjects. (Hear, hear!) In the Committee he would, therefore, propose the abolition of this Malt Tax, and he would then state his views and trust to the wisdom of Parliament for the future exigencies of the country. He also proposed to make some modification on the duty on Agricultural Horses. He could not think of relinquishing any other Tax at present, but he trusted the House and the public would believe that he was actuated by the purest motive for the general good. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Coke said, he was gratified to hear that the agriculturist was now to receive some relief.

Mr. Ponsonby rose with much satisfaction to congratulate the public of Great Britain that another Tax of a most oppressive nature was now to expire. (Hear!)

He rejoiced that in consequence of the great exertions of the public, they were emancipated from the most inquisitorial, abominable, and hideous impost which had ever insulted a free nation. (Cheers!); and that that victory had compelled Ministers of the Crown to give up another equally detestable Tax. (Cheers.) This was a victory solely achieved by the people and reluctantly owned by the Minister. The people of England now knew their own energy, they now knew what was the consequence of feeling and acting as men. (Cheers) He trusted that it would be an eternal lesson to Britons to be true to themselves and their interest, to act with energy and firmness against every tyrannical impost, whoever the body of Ministers might be who tried to establish it.

Lord Castlereagh depricated the idea which had been so vehemently insisted on by the last speaker "that the people of England owed this abolition of the Malt Tax to their determined opposition to the Income Tax. The expiry of the former arose, not from the decision of Parliament respecting the latter, but was a measure which Ministers had adopted for the relief of the lower class of society. He had always thought the Tax on Income was the best which could be devised for relief to the distress of the country, and he was of the same opinion still. Since the continuance of that Tax had been refused by Parliament, he considered the existence of the Malt Tax as very little relief, if indeed any, to public credit.

Mr. Brougham postponed his motion on the Liberty of the Press till the 2d of April.

A short conversation took place between Mr. Croker, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Forbes, Sir G. Warrender, and Admiral Hope, respecting the provision made for midshipmen after six years servitude.

Lord Milton said he wished to move for a paper, to which he trusted there would be no objection from the Hon. Gentleman opposite. It was for a copy of the Appointment of Master George to the Office of Secretary to the Provinces of Nova Scotia, with the age of the said Master George at the time of his appointment, and the date of the appointment; also, a copy of the appointment of another Master George to the same office, his age, and of the deputy nominated by him to execute the duties of the Office. (Hear, hear! and laughter.)

Mr. Brougham suggested, as an amendment, that the name of the school should be mentioned in the return, from which they were removed, upon the appointment to the office in question.

The question was put and carried without the amendment of Mr. Brougham.

East India Accounts and Slave Trade.

Lord Grenville, previous to making his motion on the Slave Trade, which stood on order, gave notice of his intention to submit a proposition on a future day respecting the confusion which had long occurred in the account kept of the political and commercial affairs in the East Indies.

The Weekly Messenger.

London, Sunday March 24, 1816.

It is with much pleasure that we have to congratulate our countrymen (for it is a common concern of all) with a most happy change of things in the Administration and Government of France, effected, we believe, in good part, by the particular instances of the British Government. It is impossible, indeed, that any one could have better and wiser intentions than Louis XVIII.; but he was situated under circumstaces of the greatest difficulties, and had to choose between offending those who appeared most friendly to himself and dynasty, or adopting a party who were only friendly to him because a change of affairs had rendered it their interest. In this difficulty he had recently adopted the most generous, but certainly the least prudent part, and threw himself entirely into the hands of what has been termed the Ultra-Royalist party in the two Chambers.

The Government of France had thus fallen into a situation of much difficulty,—the ministry being for moderate and constitutional principles, whilst the Ultra-Royalist party in the two Chambers, avowedly protected by the Princes of the blood, and at length seconded by the King, were for measures of more thorough reform—for measures of vigour if not severity. Under this policy, they began by explaining the charter into a personal grace, a generous imprudence of the King, and which had, therefore, not the sanction of the two Chambers. The Ministers were here compelled to yield; and as the Ordinances of Mercy certainly went too far, and were too comprehensive, no one as yet blamed the Chambers: and the King, perhaps, congratulated himself that his benevolent imprudence was thus remedied without a violation of his word. But this victory over the Ministers encouraged the triumphant party to proceed further; and their measures were becoming of a nature, which would shortly have totally annihilated all Constitutional Liberty, and have restored, and in no long portion of time, the full ancient despotism.

The Courts of Europe, and in the first instance our own Government, deemed it now their duty to interpose, and to remind the King of France, that it was part of the system of Europe, in the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, to give a Constitutional Government to the Frenchmen; being pursuaded, that the best security against the recurrence of revolutionary principles, was in conciliating the rights of the people with the claims of the Crown; that they had therfore restored the King upon the basis of the Constitutional Charter, and that they felt themselves called upon to require that the Charter should be better maintained.

We understand that this representation has been attended with its full effect, and that the King has expressed his intenton of abiding by his Charter, as the fundamental Law of the Monarchy.

Acting upon this basis the French papers of the late week will be found to contain many acts of clemency, and to be in every respect of a totally different tenour and colour to those of many former weeks. Thus the charge of High Treason against the English Gentlemen is at length given up, and they are to be tried upon their true offence, Breach of prison. Thus Madame Lavalette is set at liberty, and thus the French Ministry, at the head of which is the most honorable of all Frenchmen, the Duke of Richelieu, is restored to that degree of power, without which any Administration would be totally ineffective.

Besides Austria, other German States have already given example of making civil rights predominate over military institutions. France is following in the same wise course; and we learn from the Dutch papers, that Bavaria is about to make a very great reduction of her military force. This is the real remedy for the disease which is consuming the resources of every people; and it is an insolent mockery to speak of relief, as long as a vast army is maintained.

Mr. Tierney got into a terrible scrape last night, upon the subject of the navy estimates, from which none of his friends could relieve him. Even Mr. Brougham was dumb. He had thought his case so clear, that before he heard what reply could be made to it, he declared himself "disposed to negative at once the motion for referring the estimates to a committee of supply, for the purpose of moving an address to the Regent, requesting a revival of the estimates. If they were referred to a committee, it would be impossible for all those who wished for the same thing to agree on the amount of every item." We are not at all surprised at the party's dislike to examination, for examenation always detects the error of their general statements, and oftheir attacks in the gross. They resemble a good deal the justice in the play, who said he always made it a rule to hear but one side of the question, for hearing both confused him and was more than his head could bear.

Mr. Tierney moved to reject (it was certainly tantamount to this) the ordinary estimate of the navy, because it appeared on the face of it to be some what greater than that of the first or even the last year of the war. Unfortunately Mr. Tierney's statement was knocked on the head at once by historical facts and the votes of parliament. From these Mr. Croker proved to the satisfaction of the house, that ever since our navy has existed, the same increase has taken place in the ordinary estimates on a return to peace—a fact which was shewn by statement of the estimates after the peace of Utrecht in 1713 that of 1749, 1763, 1784, and 1802. Nay, he not only proved this, but proved also that the increase was less on this occation than it had been on any occasion of peace for a century past!

Defeat and dismay were immediately visible in the countenances of the Party. They had actually intended to proceed to a division; they had made every effort to procure an attendance; all Sunday was past in confident anticipations of triumph; St. James' sstreet, Pall Mall, and Brooks's, were in an uproar. If any one met them and began either an indignant remark against Mr. Brougham, for his atrocious attack on the Sovereign, or a condolence upon the body-blow which his intemperance had dealt to the hopes of the Party, they immediately stopped him,—Wait, till to-morow—hear Mr. Tierney on the Navy Estimates! He has been at it all night in his study; and at this moment heis walking up Highgate Hill, to get himself in wind,"—Well, we waited till to-morrow, we saw Mr. Tierney's rise, and we also saw his fall. Never was any thing more complete. After avowing their intention to divide, they were obliged to sneak out of Mr. Tierney's error as well as they could. Mr. Charles Wynne & Mr. Baring, who attempted to pull him out of the mire, fell in after him. His object was to censure in a lump, and not to go into a Committee, for fear that a detailed examination might prove the increases (not very considerable in themselves) to be just? but even in his own lumpish way of stating the question, he was completely answered by Mr. Croker and overthrown, No division took place, and the motion for a Committee was carried.

Mr. Croker and Mr. Barrow, of the Admiralty, have declined the proposed addition to their salaries. We did not indeed expect that they would have retained it when there was only a majority of twenty-nine in the House of Commons in favour of the rise.

The following ships are now at Spithead, in a state ready for sea, viz.

	Guns.		Guns.
Newcastle	50	Larne	20
Amphion	32	Acorn	20
Hyacinth	20	Tyrian	10
Inconstant	36	Nimrod	18
Pactolus	38	Britomart	10
Bacchus	16	Saracen	18
Griffon	14		

The Minden, 74, is in Dock, refitting and completing stores, &c. intended as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King, going out to the East Indies as Commander-in-Chief on that station.

Caning of Marshal Soult at Hamburg.

We believe we can vouch for the accuracy of the following statement.

As the Marshall was proceeding alongone of the public walks, an old Hamburgh merchant, who had suffered severely by Davoust, came boldly up to him and said—, Is thy name Soult? Hast thou brought back to us any of our bank money?" Receiving no answer to his queries, he struck him a blow, and then caned him most soundly. The marshal made off, and with difficulty reached his hotel with the mob at his heels. Post horses were ordered directly, and he set off for his ulterior destination.

The Courier,—March 27.

Great anxiety is shewn by the Party to induce a belief that there are no dissensions among them; that Mr. Ponsonby is the acknowledged Leader (*lucus a non lucendo*) that no Member of the Opposition has shewn the smallest disposition to dispute the lead with him, and in short, that "never did the movements of the great body of the *Independent* Party (the independent!!!) exhibit less appearance of internal disunion." Well then we will take them upon their own shewing, and as they say there is no disunion among them, that they are all animated by the same sentiments, they desire us, of course, to take it for granted that they do adopt Mr. Brougham's opinion given to the Sovereign of these realms, as delivered by him on Wednesday night. It is no longer the opinion of a single individual; it is not longer an unguarded, unstudied speech; it is the deliberate sentiment of the Party "whose movements never exhibited less appearance of internal disunion," and thus we are confirmed in the assertion we made, that it is the creed of the Party.

But they have made an attempt to sneak out of the scrape into which they have got; and such an attempt was surely never made by any set of men before!—"The abuse heaped upon those libellous expressions used on Wednesday night, is ridiculous in the extreme! They meant to speak, not of the Regent, but of his advisers—They only meant to blame the Ministers, and "in reality no one can mean to attack" the Regent." Do they begin tosee the disgust and abhorrence they have excited? and do they think to escape by this poor subterfuge? No, no—The expressions, as reported by the *Morning Chronicle*, could by no possibility apply to the Regent's advisers. What were they! We requote them from the *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday last.

"Much better would it be to listen to the solemn voice of the people of England than to build monuments to the desendants of the victims of legitimacy (the Stewart family.) Much better would it be, instead of doing honour to that family, to profit by its example; that by thwarting the prejudices, opposing the wishes, and pressing on the sore places of this nation, they were at length ousted from its Throne. And yet their conduct was comparatively harmless and innocent. They were, in a great measure, betrayed by the tenderness of their consciences, by the nicety of their religious scruples. Far otherwise must those be estimated who entertain no scruple of religion, who experienced no tenderness of conscience; who, in utter disregard of the feelings of an oppressed and insulted nation, proceeded from one wastefull expenditure to another: who decorated and crowded their houses with the splendid results of their extravagance, who associated with the most profligate of human beings; who when the jail were filled with wretches, could not suspend for a moment their thoughtless amusements, to end the sad suspense between life and death; who, alone or surrounded only by an establishment of mercenaries, and unable to trust to the attachment of the nation for their security, yet desired the House of Commons to enable them to lavish on their favourites the money wrung from the people of England."

Such are the words. What wretched trifling—what a miserable subterfuge is it to say that these expressions were only meant to apply to the Regent's advisers. They could only be meant to apply to the Sovereign of these Realms—and, such being the opinion of a Party, who assures us in the most solemn manner that they were never more unanimous or united, we say that they have thus pronounced their own exclusion and unfitness to direct the Councils of the country. Never can the Government of the nation be entrusted to men, who, declaring it to be their opinion that the conduct of the Stuarts was "comparatively harmless and innocent," are endeavouring to render the Family upon the Throne more unpopular and odious than the family whose tyrannical acts lost them the Crown.

The Times,—March 28, 1816.

The French papers of the 24th contain two communications made to the Legislative Bodies,—one relative to the budget, the other relative to the marriage of the Duke of Berri. We had last week predicted that some intermediate financial project between that of the Ministers and that of the Finance Committee would be finally adopted; and this turns out to be the case. The Finance Minister has presented a new project, by which the laws of the 20th of March, 1813, and 23d of September, 1814, are repealed. Thus have the Ministers shown a becoming regard to the sentiments which pervaded the Chamber of Deputies; and they have acted with greater wisdom than our own Administration, who in a similar contest preferred a shameful defeat to a timely conciliation. On the communication of the Duke of Berri's intended marriage, the Ministers proposed for his Royal Highness's establishment an annual allowance of about 42,000l. sterling, but offered to give up half of it for the first five years. The Chamber, however, with a liberality more loyal than prudent, would not hear of a retrenchment, which would still have left his Royal Highness more than any of our younger Princes. They insisted on his receiving the whole 42,000l. annually, besides double that sum for his marriage Expences. Messrs. Bruce, Hutchinson, and Wilson, will soon be brought to trial. It appears that the capital part of the charge against them is abandoned. Debelle's trial goes on: he has the cool audacity to defend himself on the ground, that he accepted the command of the depar-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ment of the Drome from Buonaparte to save it from a civil war, *and so to serve the cause of the King*! Perhaps there is no nation in the world but France were a culprit could have the impudence to set up such a defence. The letters published by M. Lafitte, in explanation of his conduct in the affair, alluded to by M. Blossville, are considered to be perfectly satisfactory. The conduct of Caudin, Mollien, and other agents of Buonaparte, is more equivocal; and it is thought will still undergo the examination of the Tribunals. The communication of General Boyer's punishmeut was pronounced with great formality, and he received it with expressions of the deepest gratitude. The imprisonment which he is to suffer does not carry with it, by the law of France, any infamous degradation; and consequently he retains his rank, & the orders with which he was decorated—a circumstance of no mean weight in the eyes of a military man and a Frenchman, and such as easily reconciles him to the prospect of many years confinement. The Chamber of Deputies does not wholly confine its views of amelioration to the Finances. A proposition has been brought forward for a law to fix the responsibility of Ministers—a matter left somewhat at large in the constitutional character. The author of this proposition is M. D. Kergorlay, who, it may be remembered, had the boldness, not only to inscribe his negative against Buonaparte's celebrated "*Acte additional*," but to print and publish his reasons for preferring the government of the lawful Sovereign. Thus it is seen that the most royal subjects may also be the firmest patriots; and that there is no inconsistency in adhering to the doctrine of the legitimacy of the throne, and yet guarding the rights of the people against ministerial infringement.

[*Suppl. to the Cour. Extra.—July* 18.

BUONAPARTE.

PLANTATION-HOUSE, ST. HELENA, JAN. 6.

Those who have only seen the burning valley and shabby town of St. Helena can form no idea of the romantic beauties of this enchanting spot. The Governor, at whose house we are, wishes us to remain till the new Governor [illegible]'s military duty will not allow [illegible] camp many days. Buonaparte [illegible] hard upon the officers. Since we arrived we have had nothing but galas, and Sir [illegible] fete in tents, to the French [illegible] anced in every [illegible] les in the rain. E—y danced [illegible] to Buonaparte [illegible] an songs on the [illegible] that he seized [illegible] pinches, which [illegible] delight. He pinboard the Nor[illegible] en they said any [illegible]

I was introduced to Bonaparte, who lived at the Briars, [illegible] he was walking [illegible] with his hands behind him, with their hats [illegible] He asked whether I was the Lady [illegible] in Italian and [illegible] to go into Mr. Balcomb's and [illegible] Italian songs. I was a little alarmed when I found the Emperor of the whole world behind my chair, although he is now an Ex-Emperor. I sang him a great many songs and an Italian duet with E—y, which appeared to please him greatly, and I understood he talked of us for three days.

I had the felicity of dining with him on the 2d January at the first party he gave. Sir G. B. was the only one invited. The greatest state and etiquette is observed at the Court of Longwood, not a single word was uttered during dinner excepting by Buonaparté. All the Marshals and Countesses sat mum-chance, but I chattered away to his Majesty without any fear, which appeared to amaze them all. You can[illegible] form no idea of the awe they all stand in of him. He treats them Ladies and all in the most cavalier manner. The plate and china is superb beyond [illegible] The coffee cups are 25 guineas each cup and [illegible] each cup has views of Egypt on it, all different, and the saucers have highly finished miniatures of different Egyptian Chiefs. These were presented to him by the City of Paris. Bonaparte took great pains in explaining them to me. He then asked me to play at tric trac. I sat down but did not know the game. He then asked me to teach him English backgammon. The idea of my instructing the Great Napoleon put me into a fine fright. He is very cheerful and gay, and sang all the time he was playing at cards. All the 53rd were introduced to him in a body. He sent a plate of sweetmeats to E——y from table with his own hand, and offered some to me, which I did not remark at the time but I was told by his Secretary, Count Lascasses, that it was a favor Queens had never received from him; and as for Kings, said he, I have seen seven at once waiting in his antiroom without gaining an audience.

Countess Bertrand is an elegant woman, I see her very often, and Lascasses is one of the most learned men of the age, and exceedingly agreeable. Our Camp is a quarter of a mile from Longwood. We are building a house which will be ready in a month. The climate is very cool in the mountains, but too cold I think."

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS MARCH 21.

Yesterday took place the exhumation of the remains of the Duke D'Enghien, from the fosse on the south side the castle of Vincennes. An authentic tradition indicated the spot where his executioners had thrown his body; but, for greater regularity, an express investigation took place on Monday last, conducted by the Councellor of State, Laporte Lalanc. An artillerist and a peasant of the Village of Vincennes gave the most correct information. The peasant, whose name is Grison, aged 80, had himself dug the grave; it was ascertained from him that the grave was dug two hours after the arrival of the Prince, and by order of Harel, who then commanded the castle of Vincennes. The searches were made in presence of a King's Commissioner, and several other persons, among whom we remarked the Count de Reuilly, Peer of France; M. de Bethisy, of the Chamber of Deputies; the Vidame de Vasse, the Chevalier de Conty, the Chevalier Jaquet, the faithful friend and companion of the illustrious victim, the Baron de Puyvert, now Governor of Vincennes, who had spent ten years of his life shut up in it; Count Armand de Beaumont, Commandant; and many others, almost all of whom had been sufferers from Buonaparte's tyranny. Several Surgeons were present to ascertain the bones that might be thrown up. The first object which caught attention was, that in a tolerable preservation, in which were found the bones of the leg and foot; the skull was then found; the face was downwards, one leg had remained in almost a vertical position, and the arms bent towards [illegible] a rather large stone appeared to have [illegible] by the wrists the head, the bones of which were fractured. Some of the hair was still in preservation. The various fragments of the body thus collected were placed in a sheet. There were also found some German ducats; a leathern purse, in which there was a louis and some pieces of silver, a ring, and gold chain which the Prince was in the habit of wearing round his neck. The Chevalier Jaques had stated previously that these articles would be found, unless the Duke had been stripped of them before his death. There was remarked the perforation made by a ball in the shoulder blade, and in the small casque which the Prince wore at the time of execution. His hussar boots were in tolerably good preservation. The sheet containing the fragments was placed in a leaden coffin, and in this state conveyed to the chamber prepared by order of the Marquis de Puyvert.

PARIS, MARCH 22.

Among the remarkable traits in the discourse of the Curate of Vincennes, on the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Enghien, the following was particularly noticed:—A waked at midnight, on the 21st of March, to be conducted to the place of execution, the Prince asked the Officer who was the bearer of the order—"What do you want with me?"—A profound silence—"What o'clock is it?—"Midnight," replied the Officer in a gentle tone.—"Midnight!" exclaimed the prince' "that hour is fatal to me: at midnight I was taken from my house at Ettenheim; at midnight the dungeons of Strasburgh were opened for me; at midnight I was torn from them to be conducted thither; it is now midnight ———— I have lived enough to know how to die!"

[*Sec. Suppl. to the Cour.—July* 23.

MARCH 15TH.

PRINCE REGENTS MESSAGE.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the House resolved itself into a Committee to take the Prince Regent's Message into consideration.

The Message having been read,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that after the unanimity which had prevailed the night before, in voting an Address of congratulation to his Royal Highness on the happy occasion of her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte's marriage with Prince George [illegible] Saxe Cobourg de Saalfeld, he felt no difficulty in applying to the House to make a provision which should unite the purposes of domestic comfort and proper splendour, with those of economy, which the situation of the country required. The object of his proposition would be two fold. He should first move an annual allowance equal to the support of the rank and dignity of those illustrious personages, and next an immediate grant as an outfit for their establishment. The annual allowance, proposed should consist of 50,000*l.* of which 10,000*l.* would form the privy purse of her Royal Highness. That sum should be granted during the life of her Royal Highness, and should the painful event of her demise occur, an income of 50,000*l.* a year should be continued to the Prince of Cobourg. The present allowance of her Royal Highness being no longer requisite, there would be a saving of about 30,000 a year on the Civil List. As to the sum he should propose as an outfit, he was certain that the House was too well aware of the propriety and comfort of making a suitable Establishment on the outset, and how favorable it would be to economy, by preventing after payments, not to agree both to the principle and the amount of the grant which he should ask. This outfit he should propose should be made equivalent to one year's allowance, or 60,000*l.* It would be employed in purchasing articles of furniture, and whatever might be necessary to complete the Establishment. The various Expences in plate, carriages, wine, &c. were calculated at 40,000*l.*; 10,000*l.* were set apart for the article of dress, and 10,000*l.* for an addition to her Royal Highness's jewels. Those items made altogether 90,000*l.* He had thought it preferable to unfold the whole of the subject to the House at once. There was only one more point on which he should make any observation. It was this. It had not hitherto been practicable to select a becoming residence for the reception of her Royal Highness and it was possible that an applicaton might be made to Parliament for further aid for that purpose. If such an application was made, he had no doubt but that the House would proceed with the same loyal attention and interest which it had already displayed in behalf of her Royal Highness. He concluded by moving, that a grant of 60,000*l.* a-year be voted, in order to provide a suitable Establishment for her Royal Highness Charlotte Augusta, and his Serene Highness Prince George Leopold Cobourg de Saalfeld, to be continued during the lives of their Highnesses and that his Majesty be enabled, in case of her Royal Highness's demise, to settle the sum of 50,000*l.* a year on his Serene Highness the Prince of Cobourg.

Mr. TIERNEY had nothing to object to the allowance proposed. He had no doubt, but that once accepted by those distinguished personages as satisfactory, they would conduct their expences on a system of economy, which would give them still greater claims to the favour of the House. With respect to a residence becoming their rank, he suggested that the Ordnance Office, which had been fixed in Pall Mall some years ago, being reduced in time of peace, might be removed to some other place, and the extensive buildings which it now occupied might be applied to the use of her Royal Highness and her distinguished consort. He wished Government might turn their eyes to that edifice, as comfort and economy would thus be best consulted. The allowance to the Prince of Cobourg, in case he should survive her Royal Highness, was extremely liberal, and he was glad it was so. From all he had heard of his Serene Highness, he was ready to give him full credit for the best intentions. He repeated his entire approbation of the provision proposed. It was liberal, but not extravagant, and such as it became those illustrious personages to receive, and the country to bestow.

Mr. WARD explained, that the Ordnance Office was not the property of the Crown as the Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to have supposed. Only the mechanical part of it was in the Tower; and much inconvenience would result both to the service and to the public, were the Ordnance to be removed from the neighbourhood of the other offices.

Mr. TIERNEY suggested, that as the Ordnance Establishment must be considerably reduced, some place might easily be found for it in the neighbourhood of Downing street.

Mr. FREEMANTLE considered that it was the most economical mode that could be adopted to give her Royal Highness an adequate allowance, with a grant of money sufficient to form a proper Establishment at once. In this manner, future applications would be prevented, and he was certain, from his own knowledge, that the House would have reason to applaud its own liberality.

Mr. BROUGHAM wished to give his feeble testimony in favour of the proposed pla[illegible] There was no worse economy, than th[illegible] would attempt to do too muc[illegible] annual allowance had been [illegible] sum as an outfit, there [illegible] al of those scenes [illegible] and the Co[illegible] payments [illegible] differcerely of the ough some doubt had respecting the propriety of Thousand Pounds Sterling a ear to the Prince of Cobourg, in case of her oyal Highness's demise, as that far exceeded what was given to our own Princes. But on considering, after having been placed so high, besides the sorrow of his loss, the mortification which his Serene Highness would have to encounter on descending to a lower income, he felt that doubt nearly removed. The allowance was liberal, but he hoped it would be spent in this country.—(*Hear, hear, from the Ministerial side.*) There was but one feeling in the House and in the Country on that subject; and as her Royal Highness, though sole apparent heiress to the Crown, was likely to come into the situation of any other woman having a husband, and to be in the power of that husband, he trusted the House would be attentive to secure the rights of that Royal person, and the order of succession, by taking all the measures necessary for that purpose. He had no idea of limiting the residence of her Royal Highness to any place beyond her own wish. If at any time she should desire to visit foreign countries, more intimately connected with her husband, he did not mean to raise any impediment; but to place in her hands, by Act of Parliament, the power of continuing in this country, if such was her good pleasure, notwithstanding her coverture. There was another point to which he would direct the attention of the House. They had now, with a degree of unanimity which did them honour, and which could not fail to prove gratifying to the illustrious parties, approved the liberal establishment proposed for that distinguished branch of the Royal Family. He should now suggest the propriety of availing themselves of this unanimity, of this complete silence of party feelings, and taking into consideration an arrangement which had once before been proposed to the House, and had then been rejected. But party spirit was then raging in greater violence. He meant an arrangement in case an event should take place, of which, however painful the contemplation, the possibility must be admitted: the death, or the incapacity of the Prince Regent to exercise the function of Royalty. No arrangement now existed in the contemplation of such an event. It had been suggested, at the period to which he had alluded, to establish a permanent Regency; but Parliament had been pleased to form a temporary one. What could not be effected in the storm of passions, loosened in 1810, might now be coolly and judiciously attempted. The fatal event which might render such an arrangement afterwards necessary, was now remote, and the discussion would therefore be carried on with more temper and wisdom, than if the necessities of the case called at once upon the House to interfere. He had taken this opportunity to throw out these observations for the consideration of Parliament. No man felt more sincere respect for the illustrious parties, or should deprecate more deeply any admixture of party feeling in the vote of this night.

Lord CASTLEREAGH gave credit to the Hon. Gentleman for not wishing to introduce party feelings into the discussion, at a time when all were disposed to offer up their prayers for the happiness of the illustrious couple and Royal Family. Yet he must think that the Honourable Member had mixed something in the quest[illegible] which did not belong to it. Supposition of capacity in the Prince Regent was not a subject for discussion at this period; and with respect to the point of residence, he was not lawyer enough to know whether it would be possible to force her Royal Highness out of the country, but he deprecated the creating a notion in the public, that there might be a wish in some quarter to fix the residence of her Royal Highness in some other country. If the Hon. Member had given way to such alarms, he would gladly dispel them, by assuring him, that, they were totally groundless; he assured him from his own knowledge, that there was the most perfect understanding as to the right of residence between the high interested parties, and that a distinct record of the fact had taken place in the marriage settlements of her Royal Highness. He hoped he had now relieved him from his alarm. As to the questi[illegible] of Regency, this was not the ti[illegible]ssion, and with respect to th[illegible] Prince of Cobourg, in cas[illegible]hness's demise it was liberal, [illegible]tly would be harsh (*Hear, [illegible] Opposition*) towards an indiv[illegible], who e com[illegible]; was sure the country was disposed [illegible] satisfaction and confidence.

Mr. BROUGH[illegible]e Noble Lord should [illegible] useless questi[illegible]rtainly [illegible]luded [illegible]on as [illegible]ty of the [illegible] of the possibility [illegible] that a clause had been [illegible]age Settlement, but an Act [illegible] embodying that Stipulation could [illegible] give it force. He concluded by calling the Noble Lord to state, whether an arrangement of that nature had not been proposed in the negociations which had taken place on a similar subject in 1814 (no answer was returned.)

Mr. BARCLAY was understood to inquire how a saving of 30,000*l.* would be produced on the Civil List by the proposed arrangement.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that the regular income of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte was 15,000*l.*, but there were other expences connected with her establishment, which would make up the saving about 30,000*l.*

Lord CASTLEREAGH explained, that this sum included the expenses of the attendants on her Royal Highness, her Ladies, and the persons who contributed to her education.

Mr. WM. WYNNE approved of the establishment proposed; but as it was formed on nearly the same footing as that of an Heir Apparent, he wished as long as her Royal Highness should continue in that light, she should be placed under the same regulations as the Heir Apparent was by the law of the land.

Lord CASTLEREAGH apprehended that the clause in the marriage settlement included all that was necessary. Her Royal Highness's residence abroad would be shortened at the will of the King, that of the Prince Regent, or at her own desire.

[illegible]olution was then put and agreed to

March 16.

Poetry.

An extract from Lord Byron's new poem of Parisina

It is the hour when from the boughs
The nightingale's high note is heard;
It is the hour when lovers vows
Seem sweet in every whisper'd word;
And gentle winds, and waters near,
Make music to the lonely ear.
Each flower the dews have lightly wet,
And in the sky the stars are met,
And on the wave a deeper blue,
And on the leaf a browner hue,
And in the heaven that clear obscure,
So softly dark, and darkly, pure,
Which follows the decline of day,
As twilight melts [illegible]
But it is not to [illegible]
That Parisina le[illegible]
And it is not to [illegible]
That the lady w[illegible]
And if she sits in Este's bowers,
Tis not for the sake of its full-blown flower—
She listens—but not for the nightingale—
Though her ear expects as soft a tale.
There glides a step through the foliage thick,
And her cheek grows pale—and her heart beats quick.
There whispers a voice through the rustling leaves,
And her blush returns, and her bosom heaves:
A moment more—and they shall meet—
Tis past—her lover's at her feet.

IMPROMPTU ON A LATE APPOINTMENT.

When a man is attacked, by a fulness of chest,
A Leech is apply'd,—loss of blood gives him rest,
When the state's in decline too, (tho' that's an assumption,)
Leach sucks from the chest,—but increases cousumption.

SIMON SYMPATHIZE.

Leeches (for Leeches have their humours)
Fasten by choice on peccant tumours:
Where is the wonder then that Leech
Should fasten on the R—S breech?

TO JOHN BULL.

[illegible] you

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10, MILIT[illegible]
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE [illegible]
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay*